

received it as a Fief of the Crown of Scotland, and allowing ^{him} to hold it as such, would have been a dispensation to him to withdraw his allegiance from his natural Sovereign. — For a Fief, or Feud, according to Spelman, and others, is an allotment by a Sovereign to a Subject, as a reward for services done, or expected to be done; and the Jurementum Fidelitatis — or oath of Fealty is to be taken.

Claim
and possession
of France.

Fourthly.

The Ancestor of the French King had claimed the territory with all the other, on the north of what was originally called New England, as the right of his Crown by a prior discovery and possession, and had, as early as the year 1603, granted the exclusive right of the Peltry-trade

there

there to the Sieur De Monts, whom he had commissioned as his Lieutenant General of the whole country. He could not therefore consider a right derived from the Crown of Scotland as valid, as to a part, without implicitly relinquishing his own right as King of France to the rest. — Every act done by Louis the thirteenth, shews most explicitly, That he considered his title to that territory as derived from his ancestor — and that he most pertinaciously supported his claim to it. —

Fifthly.

La Tour being a French Subject, a restitution to that nation was, if he had a right, which was recognized by the Law of his Country, a restitution

Restitution
to La Tours Country,
was so to him, if he
had a Right.

Jure